S PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
ice, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.)
BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
e Copy.....3 Cents.
ered by Carrier, (per week.).....25 Cents.
Subscribers, (per year.).....$10 00.
ddress
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

ALLEGHENY AND MANCHESTER SUBURBS.—The COMMERCIAL route west of ral street, below Stockton Avenue, here- carried by Henry K. Porter will hereafter livered by J. N. Thackeray, who alone is ointed to make collections thereon. Sub- ers failing to receive the paper will please known the fact at the office, No. 76 Fifth t.

CITY ITEMS.

Tremendous
ices at Gardiner's, No. 60 Fifth street.

If You Want
y Hostetter's Bitters, Drake's Bitters, Roback's , or any other kind of Bitters, go to Fleming's tore. No. 84 Market street, where you will get nuine fresh article, for less in any than at any place in the city. Remember this, and the place them—84 Market street.

Irving Collegiate Institute.
Thirteenth semiannual session of Mrs. E. A. 's select Classical School for Ladies, will com- e Monday, September 10th, at the residence of Smith, corner of Liberal street, Allegheny. M F H

Western University.
next term will commence Monday, September aug7-15t

Pittsburgh Female College.
Term will open September 4. Address Rev. I. rshing.

Worcestershire Sauce.
ackages. For sale by W. France & Son 51 Fed- treet, Allegheny.

Beaver Academy.
's Boarding School, $75 for all expenses for 14 s, September 10. R. T. Taylor. T-F

Beaver Female Seminary.
o $75 for all expenses, 14 weeks. Opens Sept. R. T. Taylor. THA 4

Ex President
in Van Buren, Washington Irving, Dr. Oliver ell Holmes, and multitudes of others have certi- to the efficacy of "Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for ma" for sale by all druggists. Joseph Burnett & loston, Proprietors.

Boy Lost.
rsday morning, August 16th, a child of John ey, five years old, left his father's residence, beau- ster street, near Moore's brick yard. Had on k hat, light jacket, dark barred pants, no shoes. ormation left at the Mayor's office, will be tefully received by his parents.

Reunion in Dentistry.
C. Hill, 248 Penn street, who is doing the most sive business in Pittsburgh, since he is relieved Government tax as a manufacturer, concludes e the public that hereafter his charges will be such immense amount of business has been done g the last year, and owing to the fact of the low charged for his skill, the high degree of which e to his profession, not one dollar, dare speak his praise, his income does not exhibit any of exorbitante rates, and to the truth of this atrons are all willing to testify. On the contrary, was not 6-7 of the immense business done at establishment, the expenses accruing from assist- and the elaborate manner in which his estab- ent is furnished with all the improvements of the ent, he would realize from it not less than a half ar. The beautiful manner of his competitors in g what their income has been during the last with a view of showing an unequaled prosper- a fine exhibition of the profits for have paid their teeth ever his, arising from difference is price- Sill and Gillespie get all their goods in the best Eastern prices, and have every variety of and quality, varying in price, from seven dol- o forty per set. Dr. Sill's place of business has most favorably known for the last seven years borhood would rain his reputation, these gentle- ple, and also to give the laughing gas, has become so popular through this section of ry. As gentlemen of skill, Drs. C. Sill and M. E. ple are well recognized in the United States, and to this the kindness manifested to their patrons, he hundreds of dollars worth of work which ut every year to persons who are unable to pay ars which no charge is made. Gentlemen, these truly be regarded as benefactors of man- There is no other such establishment in Pitts- He charges but fifty cents for extracting one under laughing gas, and no charge for artificial teeth o be inserted, he makes no charge whatever for

The Daily Commercial

Richmond Press on the Philadelphia Convention.

wever unanimously the Southern delegates urred in the platform and address adopted he late Convention in Philadelphia, the mond papers seem to have adopted differ- lews, and are by no means chary in the ession of their dissent. The *Enquirer*, after rking that the really affecting ceremony ich the delegates from South Carolina and achusetts played such as brotherly would have been more to the If the proxies had been representative men of the two States—Hamm- d the Rest, instead of Orr and Couch, ates in addressing terms the platform of reason- adopted by the Convention, in so far as eligerable summary enabled them to be tood. "How," it asks, could the Conven- North or South vote that the war was main- d the authority of the Constitution, when on vention was called together for the ex- purpose of endeavoring to *restore* the con- now trampled under foot" and ends by rking that if were emulous a thousand times gh that the South should be *silent* the denunciation of her cause and the ex- ions over her defeat." The *Examiner* con- itself for the present by saying that if the ts be true it falls below the level of the on, and that the platform embraces proposi- to which it cannot subscribe, and which of fail to fall unpleasantly on the ears of southern people. The *Dispatch*, whilst waiv- omment for the present, has no doubt that southern delegates "think it necessary to the radical devils with fire, and have gov- d themselves accordingly."

Pennsylvania v. U. S. Senatorship.
well informed Harrisburg correspondent of Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing on the sub- of the United States Senatorship from this , says: "The contest for the United States torship, although the choice will not be e until the assembling of the Legislature winter, has sharply manifested itself in arious Republican delegate elections, and ty Conventions throughout the State, for in these primary movements that votes are e. The choice lies almost exclusively be- n Hon. Simon Cameron and Governor rew Curtin. Thus far Govenor Curtin stands liderably ahead of his competitors. After ing to the fact that nearly all of the Western ublican counties have declared for the Gov- r for United States Senator, and that the ern counties are following suit, citing in, Huntingdon, Juniata and Adams coun- the unanimous endorsement says: "At the delega- ions in Lancaster county, the home of ideus Stevens, on Saturday, no opposition made to the leader himself, the contest s between Curtin and Cameron as a second- choice, in other words, "Stevens and Cur- or "Stevens and Cameron," which resulted large preponderance of votes in favor of rmer. The Stevens delegates, however, dare speak their second choice, these results, together with other manifestations, ly indicate that General Cameron will not ble to make the caucus nomination for ited States Senator next winter."

Grain Gambling in Chicago.
the Chicago Tribune on Friday there was derable excitement, growing out of the rankest "wheat corner." The *Tribune* of day, says: Some two weeks ago, a dele- n of our wheat dealers, with a sprinkling Indiana, sold shorts largely in Milwaukee 65@1 80 for delivery this week. As soon as lement time had been put out to justify the s to "bulls," they immediately bought all the cash wheat, and are turning the es rather severely. Yesterday they put up wheat to $2 25, and to-day offer to settle $2 20. As additional margin is being called and it is jocularly reported that some of our ers are doing a large business in Milwaukee hange. Threats of repudiation are indulged ely, on the ground that the "corner" is a oncerted swindle, and that the clique might ke $5 or $6 if they would let go at that. This is only a repetition, though not on tensive a scale, of what has been frequently here, by the victims in the present case, can be truly called another instance of his- repeating itself. A few car loads of No. 1 ng have been shipped from this city to iteract the effects of the "corner" in indi- al cases.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND THE CABLE.—Opposition is now being considered by the ntic Telegraph Company from the Asso- d Press, offering a fraction over one dollar) per word, for daily dispatches of not less two hundred words in length. Should it ccepted, the presumption is that "special" atches will be forwarded at as they now paper (equal length) on the same terms, or say t $200 in gold, per each dispatch.

NAPOLEON, MAXIMILIAN AND THE CABLE.—Napoleon and Maximilian are said to be liberal- ders of the Atlantic cable, by keeping up an ost continuous communication, by tele- h, to Galveston and steam to Vera Cruz, s the puppet in Mexico is placed under the ediate direction of his master in Paris. It to be hoped that it will result in an early so- n of the questions involved in the Mexican ield.

A GENTLEMAN who has been on an extended , says the cotton crop from Memphis to son, through Central Mississippi, to Atlanta, Everybody is disheartened, and an- ated failure stares the planter in the face. corn crop will hardly pay for harvesting, it is in such a condition that rains cannot save it.

BUSINESS has suffered seriously in its busi- from the cholera. The hotels have been ered, and in business in almost every de- ment for several weeks has been not only but quite dead. With the abatement of disease, it is expected to revive.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1866. NO. 294

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Presidential Policy.

Army and Navy Officers Supporting It.

A SELECT INDORSEMENT.

Convention of Officers to be Held in Chicago.

Federal Appointees Must Indorse the Philadelphia Platform.

Statement of Government Finances.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18, 1866.

An adjourned meeting of the officers who served in the army and navy of the United States during the rebellion, who favor the President's reconstruction policy, was held in the ladies parlor at Willard's Hotel this evening. Gen. Steedman was chosen chairman, and Gen. Ewing, Secretary.

On motion of Gen. Hobart Ward, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting do now indorse the reconstruction policy of Andrew Johnson and the declaration of principles by the Philadelphia Convention.

After considerable discussion, it was finally decided that the Convention should be held at Chicago on the 17th of September, the anniversary of the battle of Antietam.

On motion of General Custer, it was voted that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to draft an initial call to the officers, soldiers and sailors who served during the late war.

The Chair appointed as such committee, Generals Custer, Meredith, Rousseau, McCook and Crook.

On motion of General Ward, it was

Resolved, That a call be issued to the soldiers and sailors, who served in the army and navy during the late war, to meet their comrades in convention at a time and place, to be designated, for the purpose of indorsing the reconstruction policy of Andrew Johnson and the principles enunciated by the Philadelphia Convention.

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THE APPENDIX.

The President and the Philadelphia Convention.

Presenting the Proceedings.

Reverdy Johnson's Speech.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

He Promises to Follow Up the Convention.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C, August 18, 1866.

The committee appointed at the Philadelphia Convention to present to the President the proceedings of the Convention, performed that duty to-day, the President having notified the committee that he would receive them at one o'clock, P. M. At half-past twelve o'clock the committee formed in procession on Pennsylvania avenue, in front of Willard's Hotel. Senators Johnson and Doolittle took the lead, and, following after the committee, were such of the delegates as were in the city, and, desirous of witnessing the proceedings, and after them the citizens. The procession comprised several hundred, a large number of them being Southerners.

The reception took place in the east room of the Executive mansion. As this room is being repaired, only a portion of it was available, which, considering the large number who desired to be present, was unfortunate. On the arrival of the procession the members of the Committee were first escorted to the east room and arranged in a semi-circle. After them the delegates and as many of the citizens as could be accommodated were admitted. There were a few ladies present, who were admitted before the arrival of the procession. At precisely one o'clock, the President, accompanied by General Grant and Secretary McCulloch, and Mr. Randall and the newly appointed Secretary of the Interior, O. H. Browning, entered the room and took a position facing the committee.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, Chairman of the Committee of Presentation, then addressed the President as follows:

Speech of Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

MR PRESIDENT: We are before you as a committee of the Union Convention which assembled and met in Philadelphia on Tuesday, the 14th inst., charged with the duty of presenting you with the authenticated copy of its proceedings.

Before placing it in your hands you will permit me to say briefly, and in few words, the object for which the Convention was called; in the enthusiasm with which every State and Territory responded to the call; in the unbroken harmony of its deliberations; in the unanimity with which the principles it has declared were adopted, and, more especially in the patriotic and conservative character of the principles themselves, we are confident that you and the country will find gratifying and cheering evidence that there exists among the public a sentiment which condemns as unwise and unpatriotic the action of the Union, as established by the Constitution, which, in the unrestrained spirit of party, is seeking the continuance of misrule, may momentarily delay it, but the principles of political liberty for which our fathers struggled, and bled, and died, will finally triumph, and to secure which they adopted the Constitution, and so glaringly inconsistent with the condition of the United States to be longer displaced by such misrule, that it will not be permitted a much longer duration.

We wish, Mr. President, you could have witnessed the spirit of concord and brotherly affection which was manifested by the members of the Convention. Great as your confidence ever has been in the intelligence and patriotism of your fellow-citizens in their deep devotion to the Union, and in their present determination to rescue it from misrule, that confidence would have become a positive conviction.

If you could have seen and heard all that was done and said on the occasion—and this was evidently full of joy, every eye beamed with patriotic animation—every countenance beamed with the assurance that our late dreadful civil strife was ended, that the blissful reign of peace, under the protection, not of arms, but of the Constitution and laws, would have sway, and be in every part of our land cheerfully acknowledged and in perfect good faith obeyed, and that it will not have doubted that the recurrence of dangerous domestic insurrection in the future are not to be apprehended.

If you could have seen, sir, the men of Massachusetts and South Carolina, who met in the Convention on the first day of its meeting, hand in hand, and that Pennsylvania and Maryland, while body, awakened by heartfelt gratification at the event, filling the eyes of thousands with tears of joy while, they neither could nor desired to suppress, you would have felt as every one present felt, that the time had arrived when all sectional or other perilous dissensions had ceased, and that nothing would be heard in the future but the voice of fraternal love, inducing devotion to a common country, of pride in being bound together by a common fate, and protected by forms of Government proved by experience to be eminently fitted for the existence of civil liberty.

In the principles announced by the Convention, sir, and which I have the honor to present, you may have every assurance that harmony throughout our entire land with soon prevail. We know that at the present time bad men, eloquently declared by Webster, the nation's most gifted statesman, Massachusetts and South Carolina went shoulder to shoulder through the Revolution, and stood hand in hand around the administration of Washington, and that the very great aim lean on them for support. So will they again; with like unanimity, they will give power, stand around your administration, and cause you to feel that you also may lean on them for support.

In the proceedings, Mr. President, which we have to present to you, you will find that the Convention performed the grateful duty imposed upon them by their knowledge of your devotion to the constitution, the laws, and the union of your country, as illustrated by your entire Presidential career, of declaring that they would recognize a Chief Magistrate worthy of the nation, and equal to the great crisis upon which, by the disorganizing spirit of party, it has been thrown, when the disgraceful terms of confidence and esteem, which you are pursuing, by satisfying you that the people are with you, and that they will, which I am sure they will, restore to their hearts, is that a perfect restoration of our Union at the earliest moment consistent with safety and a conviction that that result can only be accomplished by the measures which you are pursuing, and in discharge of the duties which these measures devolve, we, as did every member of the convention, again tender ourselves individually tender to you our profound respect and assurance of our cordial, kind and sincere support. With a confident belief that you will act as a freeman's treading or permitted to tread on our soil; with industry renewed; with a man's faith pledged forever to the strict performance of all its obligations; with kindness and fraternal love everywhere prevailing, the devastations

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT:

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
E. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. McKEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

MR. COWAN ON QUALIFICATIONS.

That portion of Senator Cowan's Declaration of Principles, at the Philadelphia Convention, which refers to the power and duty of Congress concerning the admission of members, should not be lost sight of. It lowers, by a good deal, the standard of the President, and instead of declaring that none but loyal members should be admitted, and that disloyal members, if by chance they should be admitted, should be turned out, Mr. COWAN's creed says Congress has the right to judge only of the election "returns" of members, and pass upon their "qualifications"—which means only as to age, residence and citizenship. It is well known that Mr. COWAN holds that Congress has nothing to do with the question of loyalty or disloyalty; that, he maintains, belongs solely to the people of the district or State electing representatives to determine,- back of their action, he holds, Congress cannot go. Give to Mr. COWAN and his party the control of the question, and they would to morrow admit every man elected from the South to a seat in Congress.

INSIDE VIEWS.

Although through the strictest discipline and expert management the Philadelphia Convention presented a peaceful surface, there was a stormy state of things beneath. In the Committee on Resolutions and Address, there was a furious contest. The session was an all-night one. The hardest fight was in giving the new party its name—"The National Union Party." The Democrats on the Committee threatened to bolt in a body if they could not restore to the name was adopted. Mr. COWAN was unable to pacify them; and EX-Governor JOHNSTON was equally powerless. An Alabama delegate struck a tragic attitude, brandished his knife and declared he would rather plunge it into his breast than have the resolution adopted. Mr. DOOLITTLE could not make the thing go down, and finally on the motion of Mr. RAYMOND, the resolution was withdrawn. The Democrats thought it bad enough to be overslaughed and their party dismissed, without the ostentatious display which the resolution would make of it—and out of pity and for policy the President's friends let them off easy.

"FRANCE IS QUIET."

In a certain period of French politics—not a very remote one—the Government organs daily resounded with the announcement, "France is quiet." This was so often reiterated and so ridiculously contrary to the fact, that France confounded it with a caricature, representing, if we recollect rightly, a strong man bound hand and foot with ropes, chained to the ground, his mouth stuffed with rags, and his eyes blindfolded, while soldiers stood around with bayonet points close to his breast. "France is quiet," was the significant motto of the piece. The period of French politics thus represented, was when LOUIS NAPOLEON was *quietly* engineering the transition of France from a *Republic to an Empire*, and of himself from *the chair to the throne*.

The quiet *harmony* of the late Convention is the key-note of its self-congratulations. It is full of sweetness in itself, and in perfect accord with the President. What it does in Philadelphia thrills his heart with delight, and what he says and does in Washington throws the Convention into rapture. The sympathy is as close as the telegraph has made the places. The communication is perfect. Mr. WEED operates at one end of the line and Mr. SEWARD at the other.

Under such managers, old veterans, at wire working, the harmony of the Convention ceases to be surprising, so far as the delegates from the South were concerned, and they, from the nature of the case, were most deeply interested, the alternative was harmony or nothing for them, just as, in their direct relations to the President, when he said, loyalty or hanging, they instantly became loyal to a man, and so now the quiet voice of Mr. WEED invokes harmony and they are as gentle as sucking doves. The Democrats were, if possible, in a still worse condition of helplessness. They yield to none in their devoted and disinterested attachment to Mr. JOHNSON. They indorsed his policy before it was fairly digested, if it be so yet, in his own mind. They are as solicitous for their own reconstruction as the Southern delegates for theirs. A National Convention was a hopeful thing if it could be effective of a coalition between them and their Southern friends, under the old auspices, and on the old grounds. Harmony was the talisman of success, as it was quietly intimated, and during the truce, the Democratic party, so far as it goes with the Convention, may be considered as having quietly capitulated, and left the field, disorganized.

The results of the Convention show the reason of some of the diverse manifestations before it convened. The Richmond *Enquirer* showed that keenness of perception and readiness to suspect mischief, which often accompany resentful passions, and was consequently cautious and apprehensive about having Southern delegates go to the Convention. And when this idea was relinquished, it insisted on the refusal, by them, of all tests and conditions of admission. The Democrats too were extremely concerned on the same point. Among their conventions and journals, there were grave fears of an uproar being occasioned by the interpretation of the "Call," or by the application of the test oath, or by the exclusion of some representative man. The meeting was anticipated with a feeling like that of a chemist putting his ingredients into the crucible for a new and dangerous experiment, in which an explosion is about as probable as a coalescence. "You'll see," was quietly expressed on their countenances. The New York *Times* had a decidedly knowing air about the business. Mr. WEED said little, but worked the more, full of confidence, as always.

France was quiet. She is quiet still, though her liberties are gone. The Convention was harmonious under bonds. The country is yet free, and the harmony which Union men honestly and earnestly desire, embracing all the States, and all the people in them, does not require for its attainment any dark intrigues or arbitrary policy.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

It is scarcely necessary to remind our readers, but decidedly important to remember that one of the greatest men in England at the present day is Mr. THOMAS CARLYLE. Educated under the *regime* of the strictest sect of the Pharisees at the University of Edinburgh, intended by his fond parents to be an eloquent limb of the church and an earnest advocate of evangelic doctrine, Mr. CARLYLE, after devouring almost every book of note in the University library, feeding his mind on the mysteries of German metaphysics and the witchery of German romance, found himself forced to abandon the vantage ground on which his fathers stood, and became ever after anything but a Calvinist in principle and a Calvinist to the back bone in practice. We profess a certain kind of reverence for Mr. CARLYLE. With his religious teaching, religious or political in many respects, we cannot, it is true, agree, but in his earnest love of truth, in his thorough detestation of anything in the ugly shape of "sham," in his appreciation of genius and manliness, we sympathise with him heart and soul.

Mr. CARLYLE practises what he preaches. It was a fond boast of the late Mr. THACKERAY that his pen (that golden one that served him throughout his whole career) had never stooped to the meanness of recording a *lie*, and one would as soon expect to gather figs of thorns as to anticipate a lie from Mr. CARLYLE.

A great earnest lover of the truth himself, and a consistent doer of it besides, Mr. CARLYLE has been endeavoring all his life to inculcate the practice of truth upon others. A notable example has been recently furnished, and it is in order to mention this that we have at all introduced his name. Some months ago the electors of the University of Edinburgh conferred upon Mr. CARLYLE the distinguished honor of choosing him as their Lord Rector. As in duty bound Mr. CARLYLE made a speech, and amongst other notable sentences occurred, if we remember rightly, the following: "In all God's creation there is no object so detestable as a public speaker who does not speak the truth." The sentence was quoted profusely at the time the sentiment was thought worthy of being clothed in such emphatic language. We admire the sentiment ourselves, better expression could not be given to such an important truth, and we would simply ask a few of our public speakers to have the words engraved upon the tablets of their hearts, and to practice them in their lives.

The great importance attached to public speaking in this country, and the facility acquired in it by the unlimited opportunities afforded the masses of the people of political agitation make these words peculiarly applicable to us. We cannot, it is true, overrate the importance of this peculiarly American institution, but it becomes us to remember that from it accrue disadvantage as well as advantage. The danger is not merely that in our much speaking we speak much nonsense, but that we speak much untruth. To make "the worse appear the better reason" has a fascination for minds of a certain cast. The practice is at first indulged in merely in playfulness. But what to-day is a mere matter of sport, becomes after the lapse of time, an ingrained habit, the worse side becomes, even to ourselves, the better, and we live, move and have our being in a world of distortions in which error takes the place of truth, darkness of light, and the power of SATAN appears to us and by us made to appear to others as in very truth the power of GOD.

But it may be asked, what of those who purposely mislead their hearers? Of these there are more than enough. Every page in the world's history is blotted and besmeared with the names of such, and in honesty it must be said, we have examples of them even in our midst. These are not merely blind leaders of the blind. Were that the case we might pity, if not excuse them. To them the words of this great thinker should come home with peculiar significance. It is a solemn truth that in all GOD's creation there is nothing more detestable than a public speaker who does not speak the truth.

Conventions and mass meetings *in esse* or *in posse* are all the go now a days. Much speaking must necessarily be the result, and it were well if the many speakers would just ponder at their leisure the short utterance we have quoted. The result we fear, we imagine, be, that we should have a little less talk and a little more truth.

THE CONVENTION ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

We have examined with all accustomed candor and with more than usual care, what may be called, in ecclesiastical parlance, the "deliverances" of the late Convention—its Declaration of Principles, and its address to the People. Had the Convention not closed the mouths of its members during its sessions, we should have had more material for consideration, and that, of endless diversity and contradiction. But in the above-named documents, although they were in a sense *still-born*, there is enough to engage attention. As there were no speeches or discussions in the Convention, to indicate any disagreement in the views of members, and no dissenting vote in the adoption of the Declaration and address, we may take both as expressing unanimously what the Convention or its managers meant to express, and as such pressing and omitting what they meant to suppress or omit.

Although we intend now to consider but a single topic, we may say of the "Deliverances" in general, that they are a fair, able and extended exhibition of political sentiments and aspirations, that have become familiar to our minds, during months past in the *Southern Press*. Excepting the asperity and rudeness—and these are not wholly repressed when Convention leaders speak—the sentiments and views expressed in the utterances of the Convention are a reflection, even to the extent of threatening a renewal of the war, of the prevalent sentimentis of the Southern Politicians.

It would naturally be expected of a Convention of politicians that something should be said about the Constitution. It was done, and in a strain altogether in accord with the mind of the South, since the rebellion and the Confederacy with its constitution have become hopeless, has been the most vigilant guardian and loudest advocate of the Constitution of the United States. The Convention's Declaration of Principles and Address express no great deal and simply more about a noble instrument. What is to remarkable in all is the entire ignoring of the celebrated *ascendant* to it, announced officially within a few months past, by which *slavery has been abolished* in all the States and Territories of the Union, now and forever. This fact is referred to several times, but with a careful disconnection from any reference to the amended Constitution.

In the Preamble of the Declaration the Constitution is revered "as it comes to us from our ancestors," although the voice that uttered this in the Convention voted for the amendment in Congress. The second article of the Declaration intimates that all the powers conferred by the Constitution and all the restrictions imposed on the General Government remain as they are, "unabridged and unaltered." Yet the restriction with reference to slavery has been removed by the amendment, in the sixth article, almost in express words the amendment to which we refer is excluded and disowned. In the seventh article, admitting the abolition of slavery, it is simply spoken of as "a fact accomplished," with an avoidance of any allusion to the process by which it was done—an amendment of the Constitution. This article is in the precise style and almost the words that stare in the face the readers of the Southern papers.

It is a singular, but we hope not an *ominous* circumstance that in the reading of the declaration, in the Convention, this seventh article was accidentally omitted, and *not missed* by the Convention, till attention was called to it by Mr. DOOLITTLE. Perhaps the little incident may be taken as evidence of the amount of intelligent and serious attention given by the body of the Convention to its proceedings. When the skipped article was afterwards read, it met with the same unanimous and *hearty* approval as the rest. All the regular pantomime was gone through with.

In the address appears even more observably the same ignoring of the Constitutional Amendment, already adopted on the subject of slavery. It says, "the Constitution of the United States is to-day what it was before the war." And it maintains, with reference to the *pending* amendments of the Constitution, principles which, applied to the amendment already adopted, would render it utterly nugatory and void. And in doing so, it impiates to Congress the basest motives, and charges it with gross usurpation, apparently not perceiving that the same accusations which they bring, by wholesale against Congress, would be with greater force against the President, for his agency in *requiring* the Southern States, while not represented in Congress, to adopt the Constitutional Amendment on slavery *as a condition* of restoration. It is remarkable that the Convention have no word to utter with reference to that, when it so vigorously applies to Congress, for *proposing* other amendments, so strong a term as "usurpation."

The New York *Times*, whose editor, Mr. RAYMOND, is a fair exponent of the Convention, says that it asserts "the reserved rights of the States to all powers not conferred by the Constitution on the General Government." But by the Constitution, at what time? before, or since its amendment? This is the point. The old generality of reserved powers, that has been the bane of Southern politics and one agency in bringing on the war, did not require re-assertion by the Convention. The *Times* further says, "The abolition of slavery is recognised as an accomplished fact, which the South has neither the desire nor intention to disturb." Both on mere assertions. But the former is not an "accomplished fact," unless the amendment to the Constitution shall be held valid. All the principles of the Convention applied to it would certainly render it void. That the South has neither the desire or intention to disturb the question of slavery, what evidence is given? Under the Constitution *prior* to its last amendment, the power over slavery was indisputably a "reserved right" of the States. What guaranty do they give that, on ignoring the amendment, they will not exercise that right and re-establish slavery?

The decision of Chief Justice Ruffin, of North Carolina, takes ground that would readily admit of this. And the ground taken by the Convention in opposition to Congress would entirely sustain it. He says the intended Constitution of his States is "no Constitution." Then its abolition of slavery is no abolition of slavery. What is his argument? Why, simply that the amendment was made under orders from the President, and not by the call and vote of the people. The same argument would set aside the agreement of North Carolina to the amendment of the Federal Constitution, and if North Carolina, then all the other slave States, could, on the same grounds, recede from it. And the doctrine of the Convention would fully justify them in doing so, for it makes the full and free *representation* of the Southern States and people in Congress *essential* to the validity of *any* amendment to the Federal Constitution. And if that single item of congressional action which relates to the amendments of the Constitution is invalided, by the Convention, then where does validity in its action begin, or in other words, is not everything done by Congress during its last session null and void?

The Convention's talk *around* the Constitution as it now stands, we take to be a just ground for suspicion and alarm. The coalition formed under its auspices bodes no good to the country or its Constitution. The danger of both demands that every Union man shall do his duty this Fall. The whole force of the Convention, backed by Executive patronage, is to fear on the Fall elections. Free Union men must rally there or it will be too late.

THE VICTORIES OF PEACE.

The beef-eating qualities of the English people are too well known to need any comment at this distance of time and we mention the fact merely to draw attention to the circumstance that, how incomprehensible soever it may be, the great men of England manage at times to wax wonderfully eloquent on the strength of roast beef and champagne. A big feed is the invariable preliminary to a big harangue. By the time the third course comes round, gigantic ideas begin to heave and surge through the brain of the guest. At first the movement takes the simple shape of a confused notion of having something to say, and a still more confused notion as to what that something is. Nebulous impressions of pale ale, strengthened by an occasional whiff of something stronger, gives distinctness to the idea; when the dishes have been removed, and the drinking fairly begin, the misty initial notion has developed into a full-grown eloquent oration, in which all things "in the heavens above, or the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth" can easily be discussed in turn—each with the same distinctness as the other.

The Lord Mayor of London gave a dinner the other day. The tables groaned, no doubt, their weight of choicest viands. The drawing of champagne bottles must have made many an unfortunate flunkey curse the day he was born. Lord DERBY was there. The toast of "the ministry" was given. As in duty bound his Lordship responded to the toast, and, in the course of his naturally eloquent speech, is reported to have said as follows:

"But, my lords, peace has i ts triumphs as well as war, and no greater triumph, I think, can have been achieved than that which has been accomplished within the last few days in the renewed success of the attempt to bind by the electric telegraph the two great continents of Europe and America, and more especially to unite the country of the United American republic, with which we have so many ties in common—community of language, community of origin, community of laws and institutions, at least of the principles upon which these institutions are founded. (Cheers.) Every branch of interest and attachment leads us to desire that between ourselves and America there should be a most intimate and permanent union. Now, I received to day, at half past one o'clock, a telegram dated from New York the morning, informing me, among other things, of the arrival of a British vessel at New York yesterday, bringing the intelligence of the success of the attempt to connect the two countries by the electric telegraph. (Cheers.) I am sure, my lord ward, they can imagine or conceive the effect which may be accomplished by this great invention. (Hear, hear.) Intelligence which has often brought not within weeks of days or even hours, but almost within minutes of each other. Therefore any question, any negotiation which may be anticipated from so close a union of the two countries (Hear, hear,) I am persuaded that no such an occasion as this I should be encouraging too sanguine an expectation to say that the present facilities for energy, perseverance, the indomitable spirit shown in the greatest difficulties, and the improvements by those who have for a second time brought the enterprise to a satisfactory conclusion. (Cheers. Mr. Field, the engineer, who now safely established between this country and America, may long continue to live in the two kindred people in a bond of harmony and of friendship." (Cheers.)

Now, it is quite right and proper that Lord DERBY should take the occasion of an after dinner lollification to say something neat and classic in regard to the success of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. Here certainly we see one of the great victories of peace—a victory, however, won without LORD DERBY's active collusion, and without any reference to his Lordship whatever. We would take this opportunity, however, of reminding LORD DERBY that there are victories as yet not won, to the the winning of which, in times of peace, he might contribute somewhat. For instance we would mention that perpetually recurring and perpetually procrastinated Irish difficulty. The principle of *always* putting off till to-morrow what can be done to-day has been acted upon sufficiently long, and if the present government of Great Britain would just be so kind as to devote their peculiarly wise heads, and their excessively cultivated intellects to the solution of this, LORD DERBY might at some future Lord Mayor's dinner celebrate the praises of another victory of peace, in which the credit would be all his own.

THE FENIANS AGAIN.

It is reported of a celebrated living preacher that on one occasion he entered his pulpit as usual, took out his handkerchief and, wiping the perspiration from his forehead, began a most impressive sermon by exclaiming, "damned hot, damned hot!" Such were the last words he had heard upon the street. The thought of making them the subject of earnest personal discourse originated there and then and the effect, we are told, was astonishing. Now, if all accounts are to be trusted, the Fenians are again fast rising to what may be termed blood heat, and the authorities in the old country might, with the utmost advantage to themselves, take a salt and salutary lesson from the agitations of the Fenians on this side the Atlantic—a lesson as to the future relations between England and Ireland. In the success of Fenianism, to the extent namely of disuniting Ireland and England, it were the merest madness to believe. Should another invasion of Canada be attempted it will only end more tragically for them than the first. But, whatever be the success of Fenianism, there is one thing clear that Feninism never could have been possible were it not for the existence for centuries of the most glaring misrule in Ireland. Remove the cause and the disease will die out.

The remedy for Ireland is as Mr. DISRAELI once said a *revolution*; meaning by that an entire change in its government and institutions. Let the British ministry make that change and Feniansim will die a natural death or go off in spontaneous combustion.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!

There are, no doubt, a large number of returned soldiers, who, during the four years of war, lost their assessments at their usual places of residence, and were thus prevented from voting last Fall. It is therefore suggested that all such should call upon the assessors in their respective districts, and have themselves assessed without delay. It is the duty of every citizen to scrutinize the assessment list posted up in his district, and see that he has not been overlooked. The "Boys in Blue" are expected to be a power in the ensning election, and that their influence may be properly felt, it is necessary that not a vote be lost through negligence. Attend to the assessments.

In appointing the editor of the Springfield, Illinois, *Register* to the office of pension agent, he has made the first selection of an out-and-out copperhead for Executive favors, and inaugurated a new era in dispensing patronage. Hereafter, neither copperheads nor rebels of any kind should be backward.

A YANKEE MAJOR GENERAL IN MEXICO.

The most important news received of late from Mexico, significant in itself, is to the effect that Gen. LEW WALLACE, late of the United States army, and distinguished in many actions during the late war, has landed at Matamoras in the position of Major General in the Liberal Mexican army. That Gen. WALLACE had long sympathised with the endeavors of the Liberal party in Mexico was well known in the United States, and having failed to interest the Government of this country in their behalf he has gone to lend the Liberal party the weight of his great experience and the *eclat* of his highly honorable name. The manœuvering on both sides in the Mexican war has hitherto been something like a game of hide-and-seek, but the fact that a man of General WALLACE's position, accompanied with a large stock of munitions of war, should have taken a prominent position in the Liberal Mexican army seems to indicate that the old tactics are likely to be abandoned and be replaced by a series of operations on a broader scale and a much larger basis. Men of good authority will be much mistaken if the event of General WALLACE's arrival do not succeed in giving to the hitherto guerilla war a totally new interest and lead in the end hitherto unexpected results.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION REPUDIATING MAXIMILIAN'S DE.

MAXIMILIAN'S paper blockade of Mexican ports has been suddenly rent and broken by the proclamation of President JOHNSON, where in it is declared null and vcld. This is an auspicious moment for the Monroe Doctrine, and the act of the President will be warmly approved by the whole country. The upstart usurper in our neighboring Republic, without a ship of any kind, has very properly been given to understand that he cannot play such antics unopposed, and that the rights of neutrals will be asserted by this country. We have no idea we are going to have a war with France or any one on this account, for the principle is too well established to be disputed.

THE attempt to have CLYMER retire willingly, is likely to prove unsuccessful. He stubbornly refuses to budge an inch, contending that the defeat which awaits him would be easier to bear than the dishonor of backing out at this stage of the campaign. The party managers, on the contrary, maintain that the question being which shall go under, the party or CLYMER, there is no room for a choice nor time to be lost, and that the gentleman should meet his fate with more resignation. But so far he has been able to be master of the situation. Being regularly nominated, he has the advantage, and at the present writing he was fully determined to use it and maintain his ground.

PROBABLY the twists and turns of our politics—rather of men engaged in them—are illustrated by nothing so well as the fact that MR. RAYMOND wrote the address of the first National Republican Convention in this city in 1856, that he was conspicuous as one of the framers of the Chicago Platform, and is the author of the Resolutions and Address put forth by the Philadelphia Convention. What next?

THE project of establishing a daily Union ournal, to be the organ of the Republican party at the National Capitol, is under advisement by several leading politicians and capitalists. The necessity for such a journal is too manifest.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The river water at Cincinnati is of a light green color, and does not have a wholesome odor. Families are required to boil it for drinking. There are many theories to account for the greenness of the water, but none of them are satisfactory.

The total amount of contributions received by the Mayor of Portland, Me., for the benefit of the sufferers by the recent fire in that city closely approximates $275,000.

A party of five Cincinnati gentlemen, while engaged in betting at Newport, a few days ago, were robbed of seven hundred dollars in money, watches, certified checks, and notes of hand, valued at $18,000. The thieves returned the notes and checks, but retained the rest.

The *Bloodless on Iron* is the title of a new daily German newspaper to be issued in Cleveland on September 1st.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has taken the precaution of supplying all the trains passing over its road with an abundant supply of an approved cholera remedy. Any one taken with the disease on the trains will have the benefit of the remedy at hand. An additional inducement for patronage is a life insurance agent on each train.

The Cotton Planters' Convention has been postponed to the 6th day of September next.

Forest weeks not a drop of rain has fallen on the earth in Kansas, and the trains are all the time the thermometer has ranged, during the middle of the day, from 92 to 102 degrees.

A Board of Trade has been organized at Cleveland, O.

The Church of England, under the pressure of an increased demand for ministers, has started a new order called "readers." They are not to be addressed as "reverends," but they are to wear the surplices in their ministrations.

The following is a list of "commemorative weddings." Two years after the *wedding* is the "paper wedding;" the fifth anniversary is the "wooden wedding;" the tenth the "tin wedding;" the fifteenth the "crystal wedding;" the twentieth the "china wedding;" the twenty-fifth the "silver wedding;" the fiftieth the "golden wedding;" the seventy-fifth the "diamond wedding."

The "Congress" at Saratoga is to be rebuilt, and subscriptions to the amount of $125,000 already have been taken and seven per cent. bonds issued, a method similar to that adopted in the building of the "Continental," Philadelphia.

An English traveler named George Russell pedestrianizing Arkansas, was recently seized by some men whose horses were stolen from their farm and he being the thief. They hung him by the neck two or three times to extort a confession; then handed him over to the authorities who discharged him. A day or two afterwards, he was found dead on the bluff at Memphis, Tenn., where he died of cold, bad treatment and exposure—so said the jury.

In New York the room occupied by the Brokers' Board, fifty feet by sixty, on a second floor in Broadway, costs them $25,000 a year for rent. The Astor House rents for $80,000.

A pretty young Norwegian named Kate Paulsen, living in Chicago, was recently betrothed to a gay son of St. Crispen named Lande, also a Norwegian. The latter, however, fell in love with another attractive female to whom he speedily united himself in marriage. Miss Paulsen was taken "down sick" in consequence of her seeming fate, and Lande, on hearing, flew to her bedside and protested that he still loved his wife at all, and regretted the step he had taken. He next sought Mrs. Lande's presence and reiterated the statement to her. Therefore, on Monday last, the unhappy bride took a dose of arsenic and closed her earthly career.

The Chicagoans are having trouble with the coal dealers, and they complain of the weight of their coal. Some of the former, rather than accept the yard ticket of the latter, pay the city scale charge for weighing the coal.

A Berlin correspondent thinks "the war is over, and for ever." He says a treaty of peace will be signed before the armistice terminates, and that the idea of a suspension of hostilities is laughed at by all shades of politicians.

A venerable Prussian Count, son of one of the most popular Governors ever settled over Colorado, has been reduced to poverty and disgrace by his passion for gambling. To obtain money he recently forged the Queen's signature, and obtained jewels valued at over $10,000, for which he was apprehended, tried and thrown in jail. The affair has created a great scandal.

Almost the last act of Bernard Friery, the murderer of Harry Lazarus, before his execution in New York, on Friday last, was the signing of an order authorizing his mother to draw a sum of money placed to his credit in a savings' bank, for her own use.

The largest diving bell ever made in this country was recently cast in Boston. It roughs 15,000 pounds, and is of sufficient capacity to allow four men to work in it at one time.

Great Britain, during, 1865 paid $146,222,800 in gold for raw cotton, of which $77,416,800 came to the United States. In 1861, Great Britain expended $103,356,700 for cotton, of which more than two-thirds came to the United States.

The New York *Evening Post* collects the statistics of picture sales in that city for the past three years, and the gross footing is over $1,250,000. The larger proportion of this sum was paid for German and French pictures, for the list does not embrace the private sales of our American artists, who thus disposed of most of their works; and, in some cases, at prices far larger than were paid for the finest of foreign paintings.

A New York letter says the stages in that city earn from $18.0 to $20.00 per day. So the proprietors, therefore, make money.

A great excitement at a fair in St. Louis, last week, was caused by the offer of a rebel sympathizer to double his bid for a bouquet tied with red, white and blue ribbon, if the blue could be taken out. The auctioneer removed the blue ribbon, and some ardent Union men present were with difficulty restrained from lynching him.

Last Monday, a Philadelphian named Gilbert Weltman, proposed to a friend named Daniel Ringler, to throw his (Weltman's) wife down stairs, break her neck, and then marry one of Ringler's daughters. The extraordinary offer was declined, of course, and Ringler said he deemed it a deliberate insult. Weltman thought otherwise, and proceeded to administer blows upon the face of Ringler, who finally fell exhausted, and died from the effects of a terrible kick in the stomach. Philadelphia is a queer city.

PERSONAL.

—The Rev. J. C. Fletcher, the Brazilian lecturer, is building a one hundred thousand dollar house on the beach, near the mouth of the Merrimac river, at Newburyport.

—Francis Elizabeth Lathrop, the widow of the late President Lathrop, of Miss., is well known in the literary world as a pleasing and frequent contributor to several of our Northern magazines, etc.

—An article in the *Round Table* on the "Simplicity of Greatness," says: "Whoever has spent an hour with Agassiz has been charmed with his genial, artless candor, and his unrestrained flow of generous sympathies. Bryant's manner has the unaffected repose of perfect cultivation, with the freshness and grace of a child. In familiar conversation, Emerson makes you forget the austere philosopher in his fascinating speech and his cordial interest in everything that is interesting to man."

—A Saratoga letter says: There are but two or three beauties here. One we had stealthily admired from corners, and behind newspapers but when, to-day at dinner, she put both elbows on the table, and gnawed her corn from the ear, we wept tears for the betrayal of our hopes, and gave her up.

—Mr. Gladstone and Mr. D'Israeli met at the Lord Mayor's table, at a dinner given to the King and Queen of the Belgians. The great political rivals exchanged compliments in the most gracious manner. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, forgetting their "long and fierce encounters," called Mr. Gladstone his "right hon. friend," and Mr. Gladstone "heartily reciprocated" the kindly sentiments expressed by his "right hon. and distinguished" successor.

—Santa Anna's confiscated property is said to have been estimated at seventeen millions of dollars before the advent of Maximilian.

—Pope Pius IX. has been petitioned to canonize Christopher Columbus.

—Chief Justice Chase nas gone on a visit to the poet Whittier, in New Hampshire.

—The Rev. Dr. Lewis, the South Carolina Methodist clergyman, who was recently mobbed by a crowd headed by Wm. Gilmore Simms, is lecturing down east on the condition and wants of the Palmetto State.

—A story is going the rounds that during his early manhood the late President Lincoln was rejected by a Miss Wood, of Gentry ville, Ind., because he was "so awk ward."

—Powell is engaged in giving the finishing touch to his life size gymnasian portrait of Gen. G. B. McClellan, which is to be placed in the Governor's Room of the New York City Hall, when finished.

—Another American subject has recently been completed at Forence, by an English sculptor named Connelly, a rising young artist. It is called "The return of Peace," and has reference to the close of our late war. The group consists of three figures—two of them beautiful females representing Peace and Peace, while the third, a fierce, athletic embodiment of war, lies lifeless at their feet.

—The object of Jenny Lind's concert, in England, is to retrieve her fortune, which is sadly impaired by her husband's dissipation.

—The public will need to be careful in the future not to confuse Gen. Dan. Sickles, Gen. Weed and Thurlow Richmond, Robert H. Jagger and Peter Pruyn, Henry J. Perrin and E. O. Raymond, Clement L. Winthrop and Robert C. Vallandigham, General Taylor and Dick Dix. They are rather confusing.

—The Rev. Dr. John Philip Newman, a distinguished Methodist Episcopal clergyman, who settled in New Orleans three years ago, to look after the interests of the churches there and bring them back under the control of the Northern branch of his Church, is now, on a visit to New York, and speaks encouragingly of the work he has undertaken. His own congregation has grown from a handful, so to speak, to be the largest in the Crescent City.

—John Tabor, who has just started a five cent daily paper in New Orleans, is that identical individual who killed in cold blood Mansfield, the editor of the San Joaquin *Republican*, Stockton, Cal., some years ago.

—Mrs. Lauretta J. De Camp, who during the war signed herself "Major Buford, C. S. A." is now in Washington, seeking interview with President Johnson in relation to building an asylum for the disabled and destitute of the South.

—Mrs. Leonidas Polk, widow of the Louisiana Bishop and Rebel General, is in such reduced circumstances that she has opened a Female Educational Institute to support herself and family.

—T. W. Ustick, Esq., an old citizen of St. Louis, and at one time proprietor of the Missouri *Democrat*, died in that city last week at an advanced age.

—Major General Hancock has completed his visit to Jefferson City, and returned to St. Louis, where he is the guest of General S. P. Simpson.

—Mrs. D. P. Bowers, the well known actress, has had her summer pleasures sadly interrupted by the sudden death of her husband. Mrs. Bowers engaged to appear at the Opera House in Pittsburgh, on the 3d of September.

—Colonel Wm. M. Grosvenor, late editor-in-chief of the New Haven (Conn.) *Journal and Courier*, has become editor-in-chief of the Mobile *Register*, a position formerly held by U. S. Senator B. Gratz Brown.

—Senorita Peralta, the great musician and opera favorite, is in deep tribulation because her parents refuse their permission for her to marry the tenor who sings with her, and ask the interference of Maximilian, it is said, with success.

—One of the passengers in the little yacht "Alice," in her trip across the Atlantic, is C. A. Longfellow, a nephew of the author of "Hiawatha."

—Hon. F. H. King, of Toledo, an eminent lawyer, is dead.

—The New York correspondent of the Louisville *Courier* says that T. Z. C. Judson (Ned Buntline) is now a homeless, wrecked vagabond and drunkard in New York. Bad dissipation and excessive use of laudanum is his ruin.

—Professor Potter, of Yale, has placed on exhibition in Trumbull Gallery, New Haven, a painting by a young artist in Antwerp, who was born without arms. The painting was executed by the use of his toes in place of fingers, and is said to be of a high order.

—A spiteful correspondent says of Wendell Phillips: "His face is bloodless, more than bloodless—puttyish gray. It is destitute of muscle, and those gallant spertures through which courage sparks in battle, are here but toilet holes. It drops, it turns, it lifts, it wreathes, it shifts, it doubles up and down, and runs back when anybody offers him a hand, fearing a pull."

—Jenkins' describes two bewitching Southern girls at Saratoga Springs, as "incarnate tropics."

—The Rev. Samuel M. Worcester, D. D., of Salem, Mass., died last week in the seventieth year of his age. He served in both branches of the State Legislature a number of years, and was a nephew of Dr. Worcestor of dictionary fame.

OHIO NEWS ITEMS.

At Newark, the office of the Adams Express at the depot was broken into, on Monday night last, and several packages taken, the value of which is not known. There were four persons engaged in the robbery, three of whom have been arrested.

James W. Osgood, of Columbus, has applied for a patent for making brick. His invention will make one hundred per minute.

The grape growers of the Lake Shore Association decided, at their late meeting, to hold their grape and wine show in Cleveland on the 10th, 11th and 12th of October next.

The total amount of funds on hand in the State Treasury of Ohio, as shown by an examination concluded on Thursday, is $845,691 83, which agrees precisely with the books of the State Auditor and Controller.

George Steiner, proprietor of the Wine House on Third street, near Sycamore, Cincinnati, died on Thursday last. He was attacked by cholera and had almost recovered, when through indiscretion a relapse was brought on, which resulted fatally in a few hours.

The Cincinnati *Union* says: Physicians advise the boiling of hydrant water at the present time, before drinking, as the process destroys any unwholesomeness that may lurk in the fluid. It has been observed that river water is in a perfect state of greenness, which is accountable. One gentleman, residing in the Third ward, poured a quart of hydrant water through a cotton cloth, by which left a quantity of green sediment or scum, sufficient to cover that portion of the bowl through which the water passed. Perhaps this may explain the cause of the present condition of the river.

A prize fight took place near Massillon a short time ago. One of the parties was an engineer, and the other a miner; one a small, the other a large man. After twenty-one rounds the small man was declared victorious. The prize was a purse of $100. An interesting part of the performance was that taken by the mother of one of the bullies, who, at the close of each round, sponged her dutiful son.

Cholera has made its appearance in Hamilton, Butler county. There have been ten deaths by that disease since it broke out, July 27th.

The Cleveland *Herald* says: On the morning of the 16th a gravel train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad ran over two cows near Fort Wayne, by which the train was thrown from the track, and out of eleven men on the train seven were killed and the other four badly injured.

The Painesville *Telegraph* says: The Spiritualists held a convention on Saturday and Sunday last. The prominent speakers present were, Rev. Martin, of Chicago; Dr. Cooper, of Bellefontaine, Ohio; Mrs. H. F. M. Brown, of Chicago, and Rev. Shuttuffe, Ravenna. Resolutions were offered condemning the use of alcoholic drinks and tobacco, and in favor of Universal suffrage—which, after considerable discussion, were passed.

Thomas Thornton's woolen factory, two miles this side of Girard village, was destroyed by fire, Thursday night last. The following morning a considerable quantity of cloth was found secreted in an adjoining wood. The fire is supposed to have been incendiarism, and one of the employees of the concern have been arrested and held to bail. It is estimated that the loss will reach $50,000.

The Western Reserve *Chronicle* says: Last Wednesday night, the weather boarding in the recess between the store and warehouse of F. P. Green & Co., of North Bloomfield, was discovered on fire, and the flames spread rapidly. The buildings, merchandise and produce of Green & Co., valued at $10,000, were nearly a total loss; insured for $7,500. A building adjoining, owned by C. Osborn & Co., boot and shoe dealers, was destroyed, but the goods were nearly all saved; building insured for $300. A saddle and harness shop belonging to Mr. Weichman, was wholly destroyed; stock saved; building insured for $800. The building occupied by W. C. Savage, as a grocery and postoffice, was slightly damaged. The contents were removed, but sustained some damage. The building belongs to John Smith, and was insured for $900. This was the most destructive fire that ever occurred in the North part of the county. The loss falls heavy on Mr. Green. In addition to losing valuable papers, he has lost his pocket book containing a $500 Government bond and $42 in cash. The partners of Mr. Green in the firm, are Messrs. McCombs & Smith, of this place.

H. J. Caldwell has resigned as Superintendent of the Warren Union schools, and goes to Gallipolis as Superintendent of the Public Schools, with an increased salary.

The Painesville *Telegraph* says: After almost innumerable hindrances, the work on the new Protestant Episcopal Church in this village has been resumed. We are glad to learn that the building will be "put through" to completion as fast as possible.

In Cincinnati, several citizens appreciating their rights under the law, and conceiving it to be time that the street railroad companies should recognize their duty under the law, in regard to riding, tendered $1.02 each for packages of twenty-five tickets. The tenders have been declined, as well as have the overtures to buy them off. Consequently, the persistent applicants ride free, and the companies of twenty-five tickets have been riding free.

Sam. Covert, the murderer of the Roosa family, sentenced to die by hanging on Friday next, is making an effort to commit suicide by starvation.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday says: Cholera is now principally confined to crowded tenements, in the extre

...e Daily Commercial

CORN-FLOWERS.

From dawn till dusk, we toiled up
The reapers through the wheat.
And too the rustling corn that lay
Like sunshine at our feet.

Kate laughed with Willie all day long,
And Kate sang merrily,
He said she sang like any bird,
And thus she laughed to me.

But Kate he reaped the poppies red
That nodded in the corn
To me he took a pale sweet rose,
And pulled away the thorn.

He said the flowers were like her cheek;
My heart was sore all day;
And when he held the rose to me,
I turned my face away.

The slow shade fell; and by the stile
As Kate we sat to rest,
Through tears, I watched the angels' wings
That flickered in the west.

They gossiped: and I heard them say:
"Oh, one is never seen
Once Kate is near"—she's slight and pale:
And Kate is like a sheen.

And they went gayly by the fields;
And I, to hide my pain,
Turned from the dusky stile,
And went home by the lane.

I heard his step—I would not stay—
And when he came so near
He'll think he touched—I would not look,
And dried a silly tear.

Then bitterly he spoke. He held
The rose I would let go
And I said: "Give it Kate," she twined
The poppies in her hair!"

Oh, hear us, now, below the moon
This waitress from above!
Rest with merry Kate," he said,
But never speak of love."

And what is Kate between us two?
I love but you alone:
Take it—take it, and take my heart;
Since, love, it is your own!"

Took the rose. A little bird
Sang out a song for me;
And casually smiled the harvest moon,
And happy looks to see.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

GREAT CALIFORNIA TREES.

ANOTHER DESCRIPTION.

...ough the great trees in Yo-Semite Valley, ...ola, have been many times described, the ...g in a letter published by the Boston ...er, will be read with interest:

...persons in their anxiety to give an ade... idea of the size of these trees, have in their ...ments chosen the largest possible por... the trunk, the part just above the roots ...fluence of the ground. These are several ...res in the Mariposa grove that, meas... this manner, will exceed one hundred ...-three feet, but I choose rather to ...ribe only my own measurements, made ...ing the tape line the above the point ...he curve of the roots increases the di... of the trunk, at the distance of from ...eleven feet above the ground. I found ...rizzly Giant" seventy-two feet in cir...ference, without making any allowance for ...unt of wood turned away, which is very ...able in nearly all of these trees. As ...measured in the same way, as high as it ...ible to reach with the tape line, gave a ...erence of sixty-seven feet. I have seen ...ding whose average diameter will ...venty-five feet, measurements at the ...of the roots; but surely trees of more ...enty feet in diameter are not so com... as they need be exaggerated. Many of ...are to all appearance in the prime of ...stence, and but fair to upreat thirty-forty ...ar ages yet to come; their foliage is ...t, and the little seed-cones are thickly ...d beneath them. Thrifty young trees ...ing up to supply the places of the old... there is no danger of the species becom... t, it would appear.

...sing anecdotes are related by Mr. ...ork, who in 1857 established the rancho ...I am now writing, and having redis... the Mariposa grove, first brought it to ...ce of the public, in relation to the ...d of prominent persons to have the ...d most celebrated of these trees named ...m. Most of the trees have been named ...imes in honor of different persons, and ...very party reclaimed them; but ...r the name seldom is long retained in ... Among others, I am compelled to re... following, of ex-Senator Gwin, of late ...ate and Maximilian associations. He, ...lted the grove, had is name affixed in ...nt manner to one of the largest trees, ...ile constructing with an iron founder for ...more enduring and permanent tablet ...pon the tree, that the name might ...The next party who visited it com... among others the philosopher of the ...rk *Tribune*, and after he had left, a ...ity following rose in his footsteps, ...n the name of Gwin and in its stead ...characters so large that all who pas... ad," "the slant of the world, Horace ...

Mrs. Fremont also exercised her ...imagination in giving the appellation ...e Arthur, or the Prostrate Monarch" ...the largest of the Sequoia trees. It has ...h 1 ee, although not the exact truth, ...w pointed out by the guides as "The ...mason" which I think an improve... the original; for if Arthur of the ...ible be the person whom "Jessie Ben... to recall to mind, I am at a loss to ...w he can be considered any more ...e than the Georges or any other of ...deceased kings. The first party of ...n" the Burlingame party "—annsed ...by naming all the prominent trees ...amed; and one of the party having ...lan of the ground containing the trees, ...ch He chose in Illinois, as "Illinois," ..."Seward," &c., &c., it was ...hoped, no doubt, that the ...would endure, and in order ...t might be the case the plan was ...e exterior of the lunch lodge in ...that all visitors should be informed ...e nomenclature, shortly after them ...r of the South," erased from the plan ...h labor the names of the different ...statesmen and generals, and in their ...dinted the corresponding officers of ...nfederacy," as Lee and Davis, Stone... and Alexander H. Stephens. The ...y being composed of "anion" visitors, ...t nation named the tree then, "Jeff. ...rmerly "Abe Lincoln," "Jefferson Da... " What its next plan will be, de... judge, altogether upon the political ...and sentiments of the first party from ...nite. Regarding the great age of these ...g is little reason to doubt that they ...heir years by the thousand. No one ...accurate knowledge as to the method ...ing the age of trees has placed them ...e than two thousand years, while ...e made them four or five thousand ...more.

...ees clear this point are divided into ..., the upper and lower, which are ...m each other by a distance of about ...y number in all upwards of six hun... in this respect far exceed the calave... which has only about one hundred ...y of them are beautifully symmetri... ...ly tapering trunks, standing per... ght, and with graceful and well bal... ...ge; they resemble immense fluted ...nowly does their diameter decrease, ...them will exceed fifty feet in circum... the same number of feet above the ...be largest, however, present for the ...battered and scraggy appearance, ...especter of Time's old Knight of ...s, whose dinted and broken armor ...the numerous battles in which it ...s for one to contend. The snows of ...e weighed down and broken off many ...e branches, while the winds have ...e havoc among their tops. These ...y be called beautiful, yet there is ...mensesize and grim appearance even... terest than is felt in viewing their ...panions. Professor W. H. Brewer ...rvation, determined the location of ...scending over six thousand six ...et above the level of the sea, or high... summit of Mount Washington. The ...ians in this county is four thousand ...red and seventy feet above the sea ...ate years the greatest enemy they ...encounter has been the many de... which have swept through the ...ir vicinity. These have in many ...urned away a large portion of the ...e trees near the ground, forming ...m into which a horse might ride; ...have had a hollow burned through... entire length, and these being pic... ...istor rides through if so inclined. ...has kindly furnished me with sev... relation to the nature of the fig... I believe have never before been ...His opportunities for observation ...superior to those of any other person, ...ts that nothing but fire will destroy ...f the Big Trees; those which were ...re his discovery of the grove, nine ...remaining to this day as free from ...of any kind as when he first heard ...incision into the body of the tree ...sort of sap of a peculiar nature, in... and to contain a far larger proportion... acid than other trees. This sap ...s readily soluble in water, ...ves a coloring matter similar ...olor of the wood of the ...k. This has a thickness of these trees is owing to this ...rtion of tannic acid, which in als... ...tands the action of the atmos... at entirely, and affords such a re... ...tainty that they continue to grow ...es of other species have ceased to ...nourishment necessary to sustain ...

The idea has been advanced that ...are similar, if not identical, with the ...eanum, mentioned in Holy Writ, ...s not appear to be proven, and from ...can learn regarding the latter, they ...ar to be of an entirely different ...on Clark's Ranche to the Yo-Semite ...ty-five miles. The grove of Bur... ...t about five miles from the rancho, ...to the one should not neglect the ...

a Incident of the War.

...ory is in circulation about General ...blican candidate for Congress in ...r. Kasson's District, Iowa, which, ...y be neither new nor true, is worth ...It seems that while General Dodge ...mand at Vicksburg, he enforced the ...egulations forbidding intercourse ...emy, with a vigor that was very ...and unusual to the Jews who were ...here to buy cotton. Acting on the ...hat every man has his price, ...need paying the General in their ...way. First they offered him a ...old; then $100,000; then $150,000; ...200,000 in gold, if he would but open ...e cotton coming to Memphis and rebel sup... At this dangerous crisis, the Gen... move him immediately from this ...hat he had been offered $200,000 in ...te his orders, and that was so near ...hat he was afraid the next offer ...him, so he wanted to be relieved ...If this story is true, he is ...just the man wanted in ...ese times. He will find plenty of ...s there ready to bid high for ...is to be hoped that he will resist ...ally as he did the Hebrews of ...

Of a very different stamp is his ...he notorious General Tuttle, who, ...h, was in command at the very ...Vicksburg, and who, it is very cer... any such dispatch to the Gov... The same individual who failed, ...army in 1861, of beating Governor ...Iowa regiment, by only some 30 ...f he will doubtless make as many ...ions as a Copperhead candidate for ...ess.

...is making fearful havoc in Lon... for five weeks according to the ...e being from cholera, 5,414; ...rrhœa, 97, 102, 120, 22, 332 from both ...182, 89; 1,333. Most of these cases ...re what is called in America cholera ...y children under five years. ...y in London is doubtless, but the ex... ...fined almost entirely to one-four... ...eres and one-seventh of the popu... ...metropolis, the poorest and dirtiest ...rict, near the London and West ...St. George's in the east, Poplar, ...the most crowded and wretched ...rts of London. There is ..., of course, but contributions are ...g in to the true Eugene fashion—for ...e people more ready to give ...n is made upon their benev... demand is made upon any as ready to re... the Feejees were only as ready to re... and prevent calamities as they are ...y money for relief, England and ...the nations. Even the ...ven five hundred pounds for the ...ra-stricken East London.

...ation house to be built in Charles... ...ich was destroyed during the war, ...ntracted for. It will cost $20,000, ...ximation of the war the construct... ...ment of the Treasury Depart... ...ed for an expenditure of $5,000, ...ained for an expenditure of $5,000, ...ions and construction of public ...

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
C. D. HESS, - - - DIRECTOR.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 20th.

Second Night of the Brilliantly Inaugurated Season.
First night of the FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT prior to his departure to Europe, of the distinguished American actor

MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT.

Only time most positively of shakspeare's sublime tragedy of

HAMLET.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett as.....Hamlet,
supported by a cast of characters which CHALLENGES COMPARISON being judiciously selected from the best material of the Excellent Opera House Company.

IMPORTANT EXTRA NOTICE.

A GRAND FAMILY MATINEE will be given at the Opera House on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M. ADMISSION—25 cents to all parts of the House. aug20

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
W. C. SMYTHE.....Sole Lessee.
FRED. ADAMS.....Manager.

Monday Evening, August 20th, 1866.
First appearance of the popular Comedian,

MR. W. C. SMYTHE,

Also, first appearances in Pittsburgh of
MISS LUCY CLIFTON,
The versatile Comedienne and Dancense.
Who, in connection with the GOLDEN FAIRY VARIETY COMPANY, will appear each evening in an entirely new and diversified programme.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Orchestra Chairs.....50 Cents.
Parquette.....25 "
Gallery.....15 "
aug20

FOURTH ANNUAL PIC-NIC OF THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, P. C., at McFARLAND'S GROVE, TUESDAY, August 21, 1866.

The Committee of Arrangements will give away three Silver Cobiets, one for the best Runner in a Foot Race, one for the winner of a Sack Race, and one for something else, which to be appreciated must be seen. aug18

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY
No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have exclusive use of the same. jeb8-1y

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SAMUEL DUFF.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.
MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Quality Cast Steel
Warranted Equal to any in the Market, Either Imported or of Domestic Manufacture.
Special attention paid to fine TOOL and DIE STEEL.
OFFICE, 38 WOOD STREET.
IN ST. CHARLES HOTEL BUILDING, Pittsburgh, June 18, 1866. jeb18-1y

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SINGER, NIMICK & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Quality Cast Steel,
Spring, Plow and Blister Steel,
Springs, Axles and Steel Tire &c.
WAREHOUSE, Nos. 82 WATER AND 100 FIRST STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA. jeo

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
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PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square flat and octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
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HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL.
Best refined Tool Steel, Cruciar, Mulay and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel, Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Warranted equal to the best English Steel.
Orders may be left at No. 87 Fifth street.

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Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donachmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogeny Coke and Otterbein's, Harcas' Fig Iron. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jy28

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MERCHANDISE BROKER
And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.
AGENT FOR
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BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.)
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PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,
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NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.
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THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co.'s COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States.
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WAMELINK & BARR.
ys No. 19 ST. CLAIR STREET.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa., issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Custom House, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on the

28th day of August, 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M.,

All the right, title, claim and interest of Samuel J. Walker, of, in and to the following described property, to wit: One undivided fourth part of the H. Holmden farm (Indian equal interest in the leasehold) containing 100 acres, more or less: situate and lying on Pittsburgh, in Collins Township, Venango county, Pa., and bounded as follows, viz: On the north by land leased by E. T. Copeland and Samuel Lyon; on the east by the Rooker and Holmden farm; on the south by the Holmden farm, and on the west by lands of Walter Holmden, upon which said fourth part is leased, is built.

Also, the Prather Mill property, containing 150 acres, more or less, situate and lying on Pithole Creek, in Plumer township, Pa., and bounded as follows, viz: On the north by the New York Star Company; east by Rickett's farm; south by Foster & Petroleum Company, and on the west by lands formerly owned by Hodge.

Also, four tenths (4-10) undivided part of 100 acres, in State, county and tp. aforesaid, known as the Rickett's lease property, and bounded as follows, viz: On the W. and S. by the Prather Mill property, and on the east by lands formerly owned by L. Woods.

Also, the Criswell property, situate and lying in State, county and tp. aforesaid, containing 80 acres, more or less, and bounded as follow, viz: E. by lands formerly owned by Thos. Allison; N. by lands formerly owned by Brown; W. by lands formerly owned by Walter Breden, and on the S. by the N. Y. Star Co.

Also, one undivided sixth part of the Rooker farm, on Pithole, containing 100 acres, more or less, and bounded as follows, viz: N. by Morey farm; E. by the Hyner farm; S. by lot Daniels and Copeland farms, and on the W. by Walter Holmden and Blackmer farms.

Also, one undivided one-twelfth (1-12) interest in the fee of two and three-quarters acres (2¾) on Cherry Run, State, county and tp. aforesaid, adjoining the celebrated Reed Well and upon which there are three (3) wells pumping 150 bbls. a day jointly, and one well being bored, now down 300 feet.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel J. Walker, at the suit of Geo. E. & S. W. Copeland, Attorneys in fact of Francis Copeland.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH, Marshal.
Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, July 23, 1866.
jy26-15w td

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WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
COR. WOOD and WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Have always on hand a well selected
Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. apls-Sta-w

SODA ASH.—100 CASKS BEST Brands Common Soda Ash.
50 Casks Best Brands Refined Soda Ash,
In store as d for sale by
JOHN B. CANFIELD & SON.
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A COMPLETE STOCK OF
White, Brown and Fancy Linen
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GAUZE, MERINO,
SILK AND LISLE
SHIRTS AND
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au16

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Mourning,
BLUES,
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RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,
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FANCY YARNS,
CLASPS, SLIDES, BUCKLES,
BUTTONS, in great variety,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
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PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS,
NOTIONS, SMALL WARES,
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Prices as low as Eastern Jobbing Houses.
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aug6-1m

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se2-1f

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16 bbls. prime Pearl Hominy, just received and for sale by
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19 FIFTH STREET,
Have just received a splendid lot of
CLUNY AND MALTESE COLLARS
HAMBURG FLOUNCINGS,
PUFFED MUSLINS, MARSEILLES
MOROCCO TRAVELING BAGS,
FINE FANS, NECKLACES,
NEW STYLES FANCY JEWELRY.
Just received a full line of
ALEXANDRE'S,
Courvoisier's and Jouvin's
KID GLOVES.
The "Star" Shirt—All Sizes.
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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

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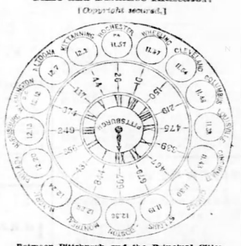

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COMPETENT WORKMEN,
We are enabled now to do work on Chronometer, Duplex or Patent Lever Watches in a satisfactory manner to our customers. All fine watches closely regulated by our
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Straw and Millinery Goods, 81 Wood st.

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R. H. PALMER,
81 WOOD STREET,
Has just received from New York auctions full lines of
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Straw and Millinery Goods,
RIBBONS, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c.,
Which are offered at prices to meet the times.
HATS.
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
IN FULL STOCK, CHEAP.
R. H. PALMER,
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SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ASST. Q. M. U. S. MIL. R. R.
250 G Street.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction at Alexandria, Va., on Fifth Street, in front of the house of the late Chief of the United States Military Railroads Property Bureau, on the 30th inst. at that place, consisting in part as follows:
Two Locomotive Engines, Locomotive Engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.
One Tender Truck two small Truck Cars.
One Hundred and Ninety (190) Freight Wheels on Axles.
Seventy tons "T" Railroad Iron (forty-five pounds to the yard) nearly new; fifteen tons Switch Iron, two fifteen ton Adjusting Screws, and one ton Spring Steel Scrap Iron.
Twenty-five tons Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron, second hand Railroad Spikes, Chairs, Rubber Loops, Bolts and Nuts, Oak and Locust Sleepers, Wheels, Lanterns, Oars, Desks, Tables, and a variety of other articles.
Frame Buildings.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Military Railroad Repair Shops in the Locomotive Railroad Iron, and Car Wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the Railroad Supply Store, near the Orange and Alexandria Depot.
Will also be sold at Pittsburgh, Pa., at H. O'Neil's, on FIFTH STREET, August 28, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Eleven new Box Cars, five feet gauge, Pennock & Co. Kensington, Philadelphia, Pa., builders.
Terms—Cash, in government funds.
Any further information in regard to the property will be furnished on application at this office.
Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army
aug8 tillt28

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C., August 1st, 1866.
AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD
to consist of Brevet Colonel J. H. Brown, Surgeon U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon U. S. A., and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon U. S. A., and Major Warren Wells, Surgeon U. S. A., as Recorder, will meet in New York City, on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.
Applicants must be over 21 years of age and physically sound.
Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon General, U. S. A., and should state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character, habits and professional skill published. If the applicant has been in the service during the war, the fact should be stated, together with the name, rank and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be furnished.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an honorary appointment.
There are at present fifty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866.
JOS. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General, U. S. A.
DEPUTY Q. M. GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Pittsburgh, Pa., August 15, 1866. }
SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.
Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, on
TUESDAY, 28th DAY OF AUGUST,
At the Government Yard, corner of Garrison alley and Fayette street, the following public property, viz:

5 Wagons (6 mules);	1 Flat File;
2 Wagons (2 horses);	1 Hand Hammer;
1 Wagon, (springs);	2 Farrier's Hammers;
20 single set Wheel Harness;	2 Farrier's Rasps;
8 single sets lead Harness;	2 Blacksmith's Fluxers;
20,000 lbs Oats;	2 Horse Rasps;
10 ½ cords Wood;	3 Blacksmith's Tongs;
1 Stove;	1 Hand Wrench;
17 Office Chairs;	2 Vises;
1 Iron Safe, (Field);	2 Sledges and Handles;
3 Hitching Rails;	2 Hatchets;
2 Rulers;	3 Axes;
3 Paper Folders;	1 Saddler's Horse;
3 Writer Buckets;	2 Brushes;
1 Wheelbarrow;	2 Branding Irons;
1 Cart;	3 Pick and Handles;
10 saddles, (Riding);	3 Spades;
3 Saddles, (Riding);	3 Shovels;
9 Saddle Blankets;	5 Mattocks;
12 Wagon Whips;	6 Pantloons;
4 Hay Ladders;	2 Platform Scales;
1 Hay Scales, (new);	1 Lantern;
1 Wagon Jack;	2 Saddles Mucilage.
1 Buttress;	

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Terms—Cash, United States Currency.
GOULD E. ALDEN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.
au15-td

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
T. A. Packard, et. al., } No. 2. Oct. Term, 1866.
vs. } Libel in
The steamboat "Spray." } Admiralty.
And now, this 14th day of August 11th, 1866, the Court directs that the Clerk make distribution of the fund in the Registry, arising from the Marshal's Sale in this cause, to and among the Libellants and Intervenors, upon ten juridical days' notice to all parties interested, as provided by the 72d Rule of Court, regularity proceeding in Admiralty, and make report to the Court.
JEROME MACK,
U. S. District Judge.
All parties interested, will TAKE NOTICE: That the undersigned will hear the Libellants, Intervenors, and others interested, at his office in the Custom House, Pittsburgh, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of August, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
S. C. McCANDLESS,
au15 s ed Clerk U. S. District Court.

GREAT WESTERN
PLANING MILL,
Cor. Marbury St. and Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS and MOULDINGS MADE TO ORDER. Also, Scroll Sawing, Planing, Turning and finishing when taken out. Palings, Flooring, Weather Boarding, Shingles and Shingle Sawing done by hand. Sawing and re-sawing done with dispatch. Boxes of all kinds made to order.
JOHN HEATH.
au21-1m

E. E. MATTHEWS,
MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN BROOMS, Broom Brushes, Broom Handles, &c.
Also, always on hand MACHINERY for the manufacture of all kinds of Brooms and Broom Brushes Office and Salesroom, 325 Liberty street, Pittsburgh Pa. Factory on Chestnut street, Manchester. [ap5-6m

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

ROLLING MILL
FOR SALE.
The undersigned offer for sale their Rolling Mill and Hinge Factory, situated 2½ miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, a joining the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company's Works, and a short distance below the Superior Rail Mill and Manchester Locomotive Works, and can be reached by accommodation train, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and Manchester street cars. The mill comprises 12 boiling furnaces, 4 scrap furnace and 5 heating furnaces, patent squeezer, muck mill, sheet mill, 15-inch bar mill and 8-inch guard mill, 5 boilers, one 26-inch c. linder engine, 5 feet stroke, entirely new, of superior workmanship, made by Messrs. Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co., one 15-inch cylinder engine, now for running 8-inch mill, shears, lathes, etc., etc., all in complete running order.
Hinge Factory for manufacturing strap and T hinges, now in successful operation, with a good trade demand for entire product, capacity of which can be doubled at small expense. In connection with hinge factory is a complete machine shop with engine, lathes, planer and drill press, etc., etc. In addition there are twenty eight dwelling houses for hands, and one house for manager.
Real estate comprises eight acres of ground, extending from P. F. and C. R. R. road to the Ohio river, with a river front of 326 feet. A switch from the P. F. W. and C. R. R. extends to the mills, thus with the river, affords unsurpassed facilities for receiving coal and iron, and shipping the product. The property is being conveniently located, and everything about it but a short time in use, and in perfect running order is well worthy the attention of parties wishing to engage in the iron business.
For further particulars inquire of
LINDSAY, OWENS & SEMPLE,
141 Fourth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
jy31-tf, M.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.
Situated at Leechburgh, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. It contains 346 acres, all tillable land and under the highest state of cultivation, and well cleared with the best of fencing. The improvements are
Two Large Brick Dwelling Houses,
TWO LARGE BANK BARNS, 60 by 40 feet, all in good order. It contains an orchard of 250 APPLE TREES selected fruit, all coming; 2 VINEYARDS of 15 ACRES of CATAWBA GRAPES in full bearing. The farm generally is well watered with NEVER FAILING SPRINGS. It is all underlaid with coal, and is well adapted for all kinds of grain, grazing, and fruit growing. Will be sold in one lot or two, to suit purchaser. For terms apply to or address
ADDISON LEECH,
Leechburg, Pa.
jy21-3m

SAW AND GRIST MILL
FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale a large SAW MILL, situating in Leechburgh, Westmoreland county, Pa., and can manufacture 100 barrels of Flour every 24 hours. The building is of brick and stone, four stories high, and almost new. The Mill has a good run of trade, for full information, apply or address
ADDISON LEECH,
Leechburg, Pa.

VALUABLE
FARM FOR SALE.
125 Acres of land, situate in Versailles Township, Allegheny county, on the Greensburg Turnpike, with in 1 mile of Turtle Creek and 4 miles of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Brinton Station, 12 miles East of Pittsburgh. This farm contains an abundance of the finest quality of LIMESTONE AND COAL, sufficient for family use; well watered by several springs of EVER FLOWING WATER; the improvements are a LARGE STONE DWELLING HOUSE, 8 rooms; large frame dwelling house, 4 rooms; BANK BARN, CARRIAGE HOUSE, Spring House, and other out buildings. There is also upon the farm a fine orchard of WELL SELECTED FRUIT. This farm will be sold cheap, for purchaser offers soon. Terms reasonable. Inquire of
S. H. W. GILL,
No. 89 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
or of James White, on the premises.

SPLENDID RESIDENCE
FOR SALE.
Situate on a line of Passenger Railway, about 2½ miles from town. The House is large, new commodious and well finished, containing 9 rooms and bath; is a fine garden, with fruit &c. For particulars apply to
J. LUDE & CO.,
au7 71 Grant street.

FOR SALE,
A THREE STORY BRICK,
No. 232 Ohio, between East Lane and Chestnut street. Also, a Grocery Store Room and six Dwelling Apartments. For further particulars inquire of
H. LEWIS MEYER,
No. 252 Ohio street.
au8-8

FOR SALE—
A place of twelve acres, situate on the Brownsville Road, twelve miles from the city, under good cultivation. The improvements are a dwelling of four rooms, good spring of water, with spring house at the door; also the variety of fruit usually found on two farms. For further information, terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of
G. S. BATES,
jy19 Butler st., Lawrenceville, Pa.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.
The property on the Washington street 36 feet, and extending back 140 feet to a wide Alley, and near Liberty street. LARGE BRICK MACHINE BUILDING 25x61 with basement and rubber building in the rear. This establishment is well supplied for a Machine Shop, Agricultural Works or Planing Mill. It is already supplied with a 50 horse power Engine and Boiler. Apply to R. McLAIN & CO.,
jy20 122 FOURTH STREET.

DESIRABLE FARM
FOR SALE.
160 acres of land, situated one mile from Salem Ohio on the road to Lisbon. 100 acres cleared and under good cultivation, and has on it one of the best springs in the state. There is a large BRICK HOUSE and the finest, a splendid BANK BARN and all the necessary improvements. The farm is well watered, timber plenty and valuable. Terms easy. For price and further particulars inquire of the subscriber, at his Produce and Commission Merchants, Nos. 281 and 283 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.
R. G. WOODS,
Salem Ohio.
T. S. WOODS,
New Lisbon, Ohio.
au11 fsn eod

HOUSE
FOR SALE.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

TO ALLEGHENY AND MANCHESTER SUBSCRIBERS.—The COMMERCIAL route west of federal street, below Stockton Avenue, heretofore carried by Henry K. Porter will hereafter be delivered by J. N. Thackeray, who alone is authorized to make collections thereon. Subscribers failing to receive the paper will please make known the fact at the office, No. 76 Fifth street.

FIRE AT WOODS' RUN.

Almost Total Destruction of the Ardesco Oil Works—10,000 New Empty Barrels, 2,000 Barrels of Oil, Buildings, etc., Destroyed—Loss $84,000—Insurance $45,000—An Employee Badly Burned.

On Saturday, about noon, a destructive fire occurred at the Ardesco Oil Works, located at Woods' Run, in Mechure township, between the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad and the Ohio river. The fire was occasioned by the bursting of a new still, which had been placed there but a short time since. The works were very large, and one story in height, the lower portion being built of brick, and the upper portion of frame. The building was one hundred and fifty feet in length, by thirty-five in width, and sixteen feet to the slope of the roof. It consisted of a still-house, containing seven stills, and a barrel or warehouse, used in storing barrels.

When the still bursted, the fire spread in every direction, and with great rapidity. The alarm was immediately given, but before any engines could arrive, owing to the great distance from the city, the building was a mass of flames. At length a portion of the fire department of this city and Allegheny arrived, and rendered effective service in keeping the flames from spreading. Great volumes of black smoke ascended, which could be seen for miles around. The warehouse, receiving house, and still house, were all consumed in a short time. The heat was intense, when mingled with the flames, somewhat in their labors to subdue the flames.

In the warehouse were stored ten thousand new empty oil barrels, which had been placed there but a few days since. These were all destroyed. There were also in this building five hundred barrels of refined oil, all of which, with the exception of a few barrels were totally consumed.

The fire communicated to a large tank, on the west of the building, containing over five hundred barrels of refined oil, which was totally consumed, notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen. A small tank adjoining, containing a small amount of refined oil, was also consumed. The six stills in the still house contained in the aggregate over one thousand barrels of crude oil, which, of course, was all destroyed. In connection with the warehouse, receiving and still houses, were the carpenter, repairing and work shops. These were all destroyed, together with all the tools, fixtures, &c., appertaining to an oil refinery.

Through the untiring efforts of the firemen, the flames were checked. Among this portion of the works saved from destruction was the large engine house, which was partially hued with crude oil, and twelve small stills. The steamers received water from the river, and were operated with great difficulty. The Sepoune steamer worked at the northern portion of the works, and had to pump the water in a novel manner. They placed the hose under a large tank, partially filled with oil, and drew out the water that accumulated under the oil. In this manner the Agitating House was saved.

The loss to the Ardesco Company is very large. The officers at the Company estimate the loss as follows: Empty barrels thirty thousand dollars; still house, with stills, apparatus, etc., twenty-five thousand dollars; warehouse, twenty thousand dollars; warehouse, six thousand dollars—making the total loss eighty-four thousand dollars. The Company could not estimate the exact insurance on burned property, but state it to be about forty-five thousand dollars, and insured in the following companies: Ætna, of Hartford, Conn.; Putnam, of Hartford; Jefferson, of New York; Harmony, of New York.

The Ardesco is a stock company, of which James O'Hara, Esq., is President. This is the third fire that has occurred at the refinery during the past year. In September, 1865, a large portion of the works were destroyed by fire, and shortly rebuilt; about five weeks since a small portion of the works was also destroyed. The works were amongst the extensive in the Western Pennsylvania.

At the breaking out of the fire, an employee at the works named John Dillson was badly if not seriously burned. He was eating his dinner in the carpenter shop, adjoining the Still House, when the still exploded. The burning liquid was thrown over him, burning the entire clothes off him, and also burning off his hair and whiskers. He was immediately taken out of the shop by some of the workmen, and was removed to his residence on Nixon street, Manchester. A physician was called in, the proper remedies prescribed, and he is reported to be doing well.

OUR NATIONAL GAME.

Matches Played on Saturday—Game at Beaver—New Clubs, &c.

MECHANICS' VS. ALERT.

A match game of base ball was played on Saturday afternoon, between the Mechanics' Club, of Brownstown, and the Alert Club, of Mount Washington, on the grounds of the former in Brownstown. The game resulted in the success of the Mechanics', as will be seen by the following score:

MECHANICS.	O.	R.	ALERT.	O.	R.
Ward, 1st b.	4	3	Dilworth, 1st b.	2	0
Trimbur, 2d b.	4	3	Dolan, 2d b.	2	1
Wilson, 3d b.	3	3	Loomis, p.	4	1
Humphreys, s. s.	3	3	Campbell, 3d b.	3	1
Jos. Dunshack, p.	3	3	Brownfield, l. f.	3	0
C. Meyer, c.	4	3	Hussey, c.	4	0
Matthews, c. f.	3	3	Loomis, 1st b.	3	1
H. Shryock, r. f.	3	3	Shryock, r. f.	3	0
Haverty, l. f.	3	3	Haverty, s. s.	3	0
Total	27	24	Total	24	4

Fly Catchers—Mechanics, 4; Alert, 12. Home Runs—Mechanics, 2; Alert, 0. Umpire—Scorers—Mechanics, Harvey; Alert, T. C. Pears, for Alert.

SUPERIOR VS. ENERGETIC.

The Superior Club, of Woods' Run, and the Energetic, of Allegheny, played a game on the grounds of the former at Woods' Run, on Saturday afternoon, resulting in a tie as will be seen by the score appended:

SUPERIOR.	O.	R.	ENERGETIC.	O.	R.
McCarty, p.	4	3	Gemmill, c.	4	2
Morris, c.	4	3	Smith, p.	4	2
W. Thomas, 1st b.	3	2	Campbell, 1st b.	4	1
Time, 2d b.	4	3	Gray, 2d b.	4	1
Jeremiah, 3d b.	4	3	Brownstiter, l. f.	4	1
Wilson, s. s.	4	3	Kelly, s. s.	4	1
Leland, l. f.	3	3	Murphy, 2d b.	4	1
Wood, r. f.	3	3	Irons, r. f.	4	1
J. C. Thomas, c. f.	3	3	Jim Smith, c. f.	4	1
Total	36	26	Total	36	14

INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Superior	1	0	7	1	2	0	8	1	0—26
Energetic	1	0	1	2	0	0	5	1	0—14

Superior—Fly-catches, 7; passed balls, 3. Energetic—Fly-catches, 7; passed balls, 1. Scorers—J. W. Jackson, for Superior; Thos. Hussey, for Energetic. Umpire—A. Orr, of the Columbia Club.

GAME AT BEAVER.

The first nine of the Star and the second nine of the McIntosh Clubs, of Beaver, played their first match game of base ball on Friday afternoon, on the ground of the Star Base Ball Club, Beaver, which resulted in the triumph of the McIntosh. Below is the score:

STAR.	P.	O.	McINTOSH.	R.	O.
T. Hall, p.	2	0	Griffin, c. f.	2	0
Thomas, c.	2	2	Hall, p.	3	0
Veach, 1st b.	2	0	D Hall, p.	3	0
D. May, 2d b.	3	2	Anderson, 1st b.	3	0
A. Talbot, ch. bat.	2	2	Richardson, c.	3	0
M. May, s. s.	2	3	Cunningham, 2d b.	2	0
Davenport, c. f.	2	2	Lawrence, r. f.	3	0
Wynn, l. f.	2	2	White, s. s.	3	0
Saumaker, r. f.	2	2	McKinzy, l. f.	3	0
Total	20	17	Total	31	2

INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Star	1	2	5	0	0	0	7	2	0—17
McIntosh	5	6	1	5	4	1	2	4	1—31

Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes. Umpire—T. H. Bird, of the Metropolitan Club. Scorers—A. McKinley, for Star; T. J. anderson, for McIntosh.

A friendly match was played on the ground of the Fairplay, in Birmingham, on Saturday, between the Birmingham, of Birmingham, and the Independent, of East Birmingham, the result standing:—American, 71 runs; Independent, 33 runs.

The Well Known and Osceola Clubs, played a game of base ball on Saturday, on the grounds of the former. Following is the score: Well Known, 29; Osceola, 12. Umpire—Richard Hubbs.

A match game of base ball was played on Saturday between the second nines of the Sedgwick and Atlantic Clubs, on the grounds of the Eureka, in the Ninth Ward. The Sedgwick was the winner, as will be seen by the following: Sedgwick, 55; Atlantic, 34. Sedgwick—Home runs, 1; Flycatches, 3. Atlantic—Flycatches, 2. Umpire—S. H. Simpson, of the Eureka. Scorers—For Sedgwick, J. Rooke; for Atlantic, G. Cuppies.

NEWPORTS.

A new club, christened the "Dauntless," has been organized in the Sixth ward, and the following officers elected: President, Harry Rowley; Vice President, Charles J. Doubler; Secretary, Irvin McGeough; Treasurer, H. Bender; Catcher, Charles Armour; Pitcher, W. Graham; 1st Base, E. H. Carmack; 2d Base, Pres. Ebert; S. S., P. Patterson.

The young men of Temperanceville organized a club on Saturday, and elected the following officers: President, H. D. Ryan; Vice President, Thomas Fording; Secretary, A. F. McCartney; Treasurer, J. Fording; Directors, Frank Tramer, Abraham Hiveh, James Reed.

At a meeting of the Enterprise Base Ball Club, of Allegheny city, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, Elliott Bard; Vice President, Louis Irwin; Secretary, Wm. K. Jennings; Treasurer, George B. Logan; Captain first nine, George B. Logan; Captain second nine, George C. Whitesides.

TO BE PLAYED.

The Alert of Mount Washington, and Energetic, of Allegheny, will play a match to-day.

A match will be played on the West Commons, Allegheny, to-day, between the second nines of Liberty and Lincoln Clubs.

SEVERE FALL.—At an early hour yesterday morning, as officer Lawrence Dower, of the night police, was passing around his beat, he discovered a man lying in a cellar, which has recently been excavated on Liberty street, near St. Patrick's church. The officer procured assistance, and carried the man to the pavement, when it was found that his left leg had been dislocated below the knee. One of his ribs was also broken, and his shoulders and the back of his head severely bruised. The officer conveyed the injured man to the Mayor's office, where he was identified as J. Hickey, a resident of Pinestreet, and fireman at Hussey's mill. A physician was summoned, and after his wounds were dressed the injured man was conveyed to his home.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.—The primary meetings to select delegates to the Democratic County Convention, to be held tomorrow morning in the Court House, to nominate a county ticket, were announced to take place on Saturday afternoon, but whether, owing to the row boat race, or other causes, the meetings were not held in all the wards of the city.

FOUND DEAD.—Edward Sullivan, a wealthy bachelor of St. Louis, was found dead in his house last Thursday morning, in that city. The coroner's jury found a verdict of death from cholera morbus. Deceased, who has a brother residing in Pittsburgh, owned property in St. Louis and Cincinnati valued at about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

A SPECIFIC FOR THROAT DISEASES.—"My communication with the world is very much enlarged by the Lozenge which I now carry always in my pocket; that freedom in saying that which is to me precious are a specific having made me often a mere whisper."

N. P. WILLIS.

For a Cough, Cold, an Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, Brown's Bronchial Troches will often give instant relief. mwfd&w

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article.

THE RACE ON SATURDAY.

The Contest Between the Friendship and New York Crews—The Fastest Time on Record—The Race set Aside.

The second trial between the "Friendship" crew of this city and the "New York," of Manchester, for a purse of one thousand dollars, took place on Saturday afternoon over the Monongahela course. The interest exhibited on the contest was even greater than on any previous occasion, and the wharf, bridge and steamers in port were crowded with spectators. The "New York" boat, which had won the first race appeared to be the favorite, and bets of two to one were freely offered that she would prove victorious. These wagers were promptly accepted and before the boats had taken their position, a large amount of money had been staked on the result. When a start was effected, however, the betting became even.

THE CONTESTING BOATS.

A few minutes after five o'clock, the "Friendship" crew made their appearance, and took up their positions between the first and second piers of the bridge. The "New York" crew shortly afterwards left their boat house, which was moored on the south side of the river, and pulled slowly across. Both crews appeared to be in excellent condition, and were received by the spectators with cheers. The crew of the "Friendship" had changed their position since the previous race—Wm. Jackson, Daniel Wolf, Frederick Dierst and Frederick Wolf. Their boat had recently been refitted, and the damage which it had sustained during the previous race repaired. The crew of the "New York" was as follows: David Elgihill, George Speer, Charles Durnin and Henry Coffart. The former colors of both crews were retained—the "Friendship" white, and the "New York" pink.

THE RACE.

At half-past five o'clock, the boats took their position, and the judges' yawl boat took after them, when the steamer Arabia backed out into the stream. This caused a delay of ten minutes, and at twenty minutes of six o'clock, the word "go" was given. Both boats got off well together, and ran side by side for about fifty yards, when the New York succeeded in getting about half a length ahead, which position it maintained until near the Point, when the "Friendship" crew redoubled their efforts, and got a length in advance. The "Friendship" turned the buoy, and while on her homeward course, ran across the bow of the "New York."

No material damage was sustained by either boat by the collision, and the "Friendship" pulled rapid to the place of starting, having gone over the course in *twenty-one minutes and fourteen seconds*, the best time on record.

DRAWN MATCH—ALL HANDS OFF.

The Monongahela river was all alive up the river, and upon arriving at the bridge, put in a claim of "foul," alleging that the "Friendship" had disregarded the following articles of agreement:—"Both boats shall maintain the course as laid out during the race, and in case either boat shall obstruct the course of its opponent, it shall be considered foul. The judges' yawl boat shall keep close at the stern of the boat that is leading, and in case either boat shall obstruct the course of its opponent, it shall be considered foul. The judges' yawl boat shall keep close at the stern of the boat that is leading, and in case either boat shall obstruct the course of its opponent, it shall be considered foul. The judges shall be the only persons entitled to give the foul."

On motion of C. S. Taylor, Esq., counsel for the plaintiff in the case of Clarence Ginsteu vs. The Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Pittsburgh, a rule was granted on the defendants to show cause why judgment should not be entered on the case stated in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $500, with costs of suit